

BOROUGH OF GLOSSOP.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

ANNUAL REPORT

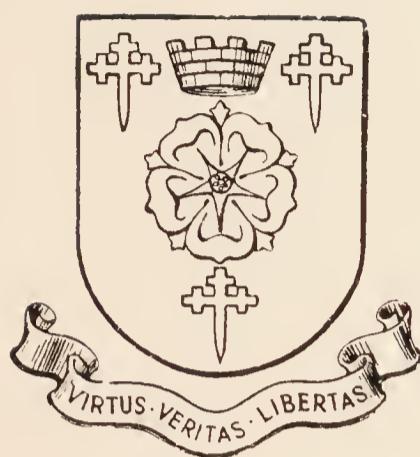
OF THE

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

(E. H. Marcus Milligan, M.D., D.P.H.)

FOR THE YEAR 1934.





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Glossop Education Authority.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

School Medical Officer

For the Year 1934.

*To the Chairman and Members of the
Education Committee.*

I submit herewith my Annual Report for 1934.

For necessary public economy the Report has been reduced to as small dimensions as possible.

Your obedient servant,

E. H. M. Milligan, M.D., D.P.H.,
Fellow Royal Institute of Public Health, etc.,
School Medical Officer.

(1) STAFF.

E. H. Marcus Milligan, M.D., D.P.H., School Medical Officer.

Peter Malloch, L.R.C.P. & S., School Oculist.

Mr. Marcus Mamourian, F.R.C.S., Surgeon for Nose and Throat Diseases.

Mr. H. Poston, Orthopaedic Surgeon.

Miss Muriel Robertson, L.D.S., School Dentist.

Miss A. Roscoe, C.M.B., Certified Royal San. Inst., Fully Trained, S.R.N.

Mrs. M. Woolliscroft, Fully Trained, C.M.B., Cert., School Nurse.

(2) CO-ORDINATION.

(See Pages 3 and 4 of the Report for 1931).

(3) SCHOOL HYGIENE.

I give herewith details of the teaching of the above subject in the schools. There is considerable variation in the teaching: All Saints' R.C. and St. Mary's R.C. follow the B. of E. Handbook; at Whitfield Junior the teaching is incidental

relating to personal cleanliness, teeth, habits, etc.; in Dinting C.E., Zion, and Padfield Council talks are given on such subjects as personal cleanliness, ventilation, sunshine, food, sleep, breathing, dangers of the fire and of the road, etc.; at the other schools teaching of a somewhat similar nature is given.

I give below the syllabus of teaching in four schools: Castle School (which is a Central School), Whitfield C.E. Infant School (an infant school), St. Andrew's, Hadfield (a junior school) and St. Charles' R.C. (an infant and mixed school, ages 5—14 years):—

CASTLF SCHOOL, HADFIELD.

THE TEACHING OF HYGIENE.

There is not in operation a separate syllabus for the teaching of Hygiene as a special subject, as the ground ordinarily covered in such a syllabus is incorporated here in the work done by the pupils in Biology, Cookery, Physical Training, etc.

In Biology, we proceed through the study of plant and animal life to a study of the human body, its build and mechanism, and emphasize as we go along the means of securing, and the importance of, bodily health and fitness.

In Physical Training, much incidental but effective work is done in the matter of carriage, posture, correct breathing, cleanliness, etc., while in Domestic Science, the hygiene of the home, food values, dietaries, etc., are discussed, and senior girls in their last year are given instruction in Mothercraft.

WHITFIELD C.E. INFANTS SCHOOL.

PUPILS 4—7. GRADUATED SCHEME OF HYGIENE TEACHING.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.—Up to the age of seven years, health can only be taught in the form of personal hygiene, that is, the child must, during this period, "learn those good health habits" which will be practiced daily for the rest of his life, and which will lay the foundation of all his future well-being, both physical and mental. It is not enough at this age merely to *instruct* the child; in health, as in any other subject, he must be obliged to *do* those things the teacher recommends, and to repeat them under supervision until the good habit has become second nature.

Since the visual memory of small children is usually strongly developed, health pictures and posters will help considerably to impress the lesson on the mind. Rhymes and little singing games are also useful for this purpose, since they remain in the memory long after the actual lesson has been forgotten. The lessons will be prepared under the following heads, which include the matter comprehensible to a young child.

These lessons will be repeated over and over again until they become familiar. Small children love best what they know best.

PUPILS FROM 4 TO 7 YEARS.—Daily cleansing of the skin, how it is accomplished, and why. The necessity for even more frequent washing of feet, knees, hands and face. Clean clothing to cover the clean body, and clean things to handle. Washing before meals. Care of hair and finger nails. Individual toilet appointments. Constipation and cleanliness of the inside of the body.

CLOTHING.—Clean clothing, change of clothing for night wear. Clothing for hot or cold weather, for wet or windy weather. Hats and caps; the folly of trying on or wearing a companion's cap. Gloves, shoes and stockings, goloshes, changing wet clothing. Changing underclothing. Correct number of garments; best styles for school wear. Managements of buttons and tapes.

FOOD.—Correct food to eat, and the hours for meal-times. The necessity for *fresh and wholesome* eatables. The danger of too many sweets; how to chew. The best kind of beverages: Milk, cocoa, natural fruit juice. The worst kind: Tea, coffee, gaseous minerals, alcohol. Cleanliness of food, dishes, hands and mouth. Table manners and service to others at table.

CARE OF TEETH.—First and second teeth, but first ones *must* be looked after. How to brush teeth, and when to brush them. Care of brush, powders and paste. Foods that are good for teeth—and others that are bad. Visit to a dentist at periodic intervals. The school dentist.

FRESH AIR AND SUNLIGHT.—Correct breathing through nose: Exercises to encourage this. Singing. Good air and bad air. Necessity for ventilation day and night. The use of the handker-

chief—handkerchief drill. The benefits and delights of sunlight—“Sunray.”

SLEEP.—The importance of adequate sleep to the body and to the mind. The bedroom, its ventilation, furniture, cleanliness. The bed and its coverings—cleanliness of bed clothes and night clothes. Attitude during sleep to ensure nose breathing: straight spine, unimpeded heart action.

CARE OF EYES, EAR AND NOSE.—Cleanliness; dangers of foreign bodies; wearing of spectacles; care in bright light, in trains and buses, in draughts.

DRILL AND GAMES.—Exercises for strengthening the body muscles. Breathing. The team spirit and organised games—dancing, singing, games.

SAFETY FIRST.—Guarding against physical injury from traffic, trains, knives, poisons, firearms, water, ice, fire; against infection of skin, nose, throat and ears by scrupulous cleanliness. Care of pets. Why the School Doctor, Dentist, and Nurse come and how to consider them.

ST. ANDREW'S SCHOOL, HADFIELD. HYGIENE.

NOTE.—This scheme in Health Education covers, in a year, almost all the work recommended in the Board of Education's new Handbook of Suggestions as suitable for Junior Children.

Little or no formal instruction in Hygiene is to be given to children under 11. The teaching is best given in the form of very brief talks and practices, because the young child learns better by doing than by hearing. It is *habit training*, therefore, that is of first importance, and this demands constant and regular effort on the part of the teacher in order that the children's early-formed habits may be helpful and not harmful to health.

About 5 to 10 minutes per day should be devoted to practical habit training, and the following scheme for a year's teaching has this special aim in view. An important subject is included in each term's work: there is ample provision for recapitulation and the health talks and practices are progressive throughout.

As in the Nature-Study Scheme, this general Hygiene Scheme is to be adapted by each teacher to the age, capacity, etc., of his or her children.

THE SCHEME—FIRST TERM.

A—THE BODY ITSELF.

1. FOODS AND FEEDING.—Simple talks on bodily forms and functions: the necessity for adequate nutrition; the relation of proper feeding habits to tiredness and disease; well-fed bodies recover more quickly.

2. BREATHING.—Simple instructions and demonstrations concerning correct Breathing; the great importance of nose-breathing and the dangers of mouth-breathing; the regular practice of Breathing Exercises, especially during (and before) a singing lesson.

3. SLEEP.—The great need of all living things for long and restful sleep; 10—12 hours needed by most children: the importance of going early to bed.

4. EYES AND EARS.—A few simple but regular eye-tests: children to be encouraged to tell the Teacher if any difficulty is experienced in reading print, blackboard, etc.; the delicate structure of eyes and ears: the danger of putting (inserting) hard things in ear-passages.

5. TEETH.—The teeth made for use; the beauty of a clean and healthy mouth; proper use helps to keep the teeth clean; simple lessons on how to clean the teeth with a brush; the importance of an up-and-down movement; rinsing the mouth.

B—OUTSIDE INFLUENCES.

1. CLEANLINESS.—Regular inspection of children's faces, hair, ears, hands, etc., constant encouragement to think of others: the unfairness and danger of dirty habits, the cleansing of wounds and sores; washing before meals and sleep.

2. CLOTHING.—The need for clothing appropriate to season and weather; ways of keeping dry; danger of wet feet, etc.; drying of wet clothing; the importance of non-cramping boots; good health more important than appearance.

3. EXERCISE AND GAMES.—The great value of bodily exercises in maintaining health and strength; how the body grows strong by effort; breathing exercises: unused muscles waste away; games and the right spirit: games to be unhampered and not aimless.

4. SAFETY FIRST.—The dangers of streets and corners: the growing frequency of accidents: children to be taught the best ways of crossing thoroughfares and to practice them regularly: fast motor traffic specially dangerous.

5. AIR AND SUNLIGHT.—Fresh air and sunlight as Nature's aids to health; outdoor air always the best; lungs need pure air: the value of outdoor games, walking, running, skipping, etc.; the habit of seeking open air.

SECOND TERM.

A—THE BODY ITSELF.

1. FOODS AND FEEDING.—Revision of last term's work: talks about the best and most wholesome foods; children to be encouraged to prefer such foods as milk, butter, eggs, fresh ripe fruit, salads, green vegetables and brown bread.

2. SLEEP.—Revision of last term's work; inquiry as to how many hours' sleep the children are having; the surroundings which are conducive to sleep; darkness and quietness as the natural conditions; value of rest in horizontal position.

3. BREATHING.—Revision of last term's work; simple talks about the nose as breathing organ and the great importance of keeping it clean; thoughtfulness for others as well as self in this respect; continued regular practice of deep-breathing exercises.

4. EYES AND EARS.—Revision of last term's work: the danger of straining eyes in bad light; eyes not to be too near work; the bad habits of bending over books, etc.; the correct and regular rinsing of the ears; care in cleansing and drying.

5. TEETH.—Revision of last term's work; how the teeth decay; the use of some simple soap or powder for cleansing after meals and before going to bed.

B—OUTSIDE INFLUENCES.

1. CLEANLINESS.—Revision of last term's work; keeping the hair clean and tidy; the disadvantages of long hair; the need for regular brushing and washing; simple lessons in washing and drying all parts of the body: cleanliness in school, class-room, home.

2. CLOTHING.—Revision of last term's work; the special need of clean underwear; different clothes to be worn during the night, while day-time clothes are airing; change of underclothing at least once a week; suitable kinds of underwear.

3. EXERCISE AND GAMES.—Revision of last term's work; children trained to play together and to exercise control over both body and emotions; rhythm economises energy, and should be fostered by music and dancing; breathing exercises.

4. SAFETY FIRST.—Revision of last term's work: danger of street games; "lorry riding" and "last across" especially to be avoided; the body's wonderful and delicate structure and our duty to use it rightly.

5. AIR AND SUNLIGHT.—Revision of last term's work; the importance of open windows; children to assist in providing for efficient ventilation of class-room: the habit of sleeping with open windows to be constantly emphasized.

THIRD TERM.

A—THE BODY ITSELF.

1. FOODS AND FEEDING.—Revision of all previous work; importance of clean food; regular meals, thorough chewing; water drinking between meals, and avoidance of many sweets; danger of hurried eating; clean hands and faces; attention to manners.

2. BREATHING.—Revision of all previous work; nose breathing and mouth breathing compared; a few words about colds and infection; the value of a clean handkerchief; the practice of handkerchief drill; regular breathing exercises as before.

3. SLEEP.—Revision of all previous work; further talks on proper conditions for sound and restful sleep; the dangers of late meals and stimulants; the necessity for an airy bedroom; open windows not enough; current of air essential.

4. EYES AND EARS.—Revision of all previous work, and continuance of simple tests for sight and hearing; children to be encouraged to take an interest in these tests; danger of injuries to the eyes and ears; blows on the ears to be avoided.

5. TEETH.—Revision of previous work: periodical examination by dentist of children's mouths; the value of tenderness and pain as danger signals; injury caused by too many sweets; value of hard crusts.

B—OUTSIDE INFLUENCES.

1. CLEANLINESS.—Revision of all previous work; importance of washing whole body at least once a week; value and joy of a daily sponge and rub down; great need for internal cleanliness; the drinking of pure water; regular excretions.

2. CLOTHING.—Revision of all previous work; dangers of too little and too much clothing; washable materials to be worn as much as possible; the habit of tidiness in regard to clothing; clean boots; the use of clothes-brush, etc.

3. EXERCISE AND GAMES.—Revision of all previous work; fair play and the keeping of rules; alertness; independent action and ready response should result from properly conducted games; regular attention to full breathing.

4. SAFETY FIRST.—Revision of all previous work; warnings against getting too near to fires or meddling with boiling kettles; the dangers of orange-peel, etc., on pavements and in playground; care in use of knives, needles, etc.

5. AIR AND SUNLIGHT.—Revision of all previous work; the cultivation of a liking for pure air and sunshine; running to get warm instead of sitting by fire; the need of sufficient warm clothing for outdoor enjoyment.

ST. CHARLES' R.C. SCHOOL, HADFIELD.—AGE 5—14 YEARS. SENIOR CLASSES.

General talks on fitness, physical exercise, need of everything, from a man to a new engine, to recoup energy constantly, and to keep the working parts fit. The building of the human body. Bones and their growth. Muscles and what they do; the training of the muscles; the mind the director of the muscles—hence need of physical training. Habit is instructive action. Growth. Energy and heat for the body, which introduces food.

FOODS.—Food and its uses; various ages need different foods. Babies. Kinds of food, especially the most common ones. Point out that climate has something to do with it, and that different races need different foods for this reason. The uses of the different foods to the body. Selection: proper keeping and storing of foods (a little Domestic Economy will come in here). The laying of a table; an attractive table leads to deliberate eating, and helps digestion. Planning of meals—variety. General principles of cookery (this subject taken at the Centre).

The care of the Teeth.—Use both hands in cleaning teeth. All important to form habit.

Digestion.—The aid of laughter and conversation.

Beverages. Stimulants—intoxicants.

CLEANLINESS.—Reasons for. The skin and how it works. Habit the governing factor in life and all important here. Self respect impossible without cleanliness. In animals—cruel to keep an animal dirty.

CLOTHING.—Aim, an even temperature, as well as a nice appearance. Wool as a non-conductor. Wool as an absorbant. Even distribution of clothes. Several thin layers warmer than one or two thick ones—the principle of the thermos flask. Light in weight, and not to be hung too much from the waist. Fit of clothing: boots, gloves, collars, stays.

BREATHING.—The “Breath of Life.” We *must* be free to breathe freely. Oxygen—a food Open windows at night. Importance of pure air. How to keep the room ventilated. How often the air of a room, if unventilated, is used in half an hour. Methods of ventilation. Danger of gas taps and coke stoves.

THE BLOOD.—Its work. Its circulation.

THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.—Touch, smell, taste, hearing, sight. The duty of developing and keeping fit all these senses—and how to exercise them. The preservation of eyes and ears.

WEAR AND TEAR.—Fatigue—natural, but a sign that rest is needed. Sleep: regular habits.

End on a note of habit: responsibility of the individual to carry out faithfully his daily routine of necessary small acts. The

unselfishness of this, for to keep well is the most unselfish thing one can do: one does not want to be a burden on other people. Responsibility of the individual for his or her own health.

(4) MEDICAL INSPECTION.

Routine Inspections:—

The age groups inspected are: Entrants, Intermediates and Leavers (children over 12 years); children of other ages are occasionally examined, for often children miss the inspection at the proper age owing to illness or for other reasons.

There were 761 routine inspections in 1934.

Special Examinations:—

Children referred by parents, teachers, or the nurses, or children sent to the Minor Ailment Clinic for treatment are specially examined. There were 1,799 of these Examinations in 1934.

Re-examinations:—

Children found previously defective[†] are re-examined in School or at the Clinic; there were 1,993 of these examinations in 1934.

(5) THE FINDINGS OF MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

I give herewith a table which shews the percentage of various defects found at routine examinations.

PERCENTAGE DEFECTS FOUND AT MEDICAL INSPECTIONS, 1934, AND CERTAIN OTHER YEARS.

	Year...1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
No. of children									
examined	919	840	313	808	855	764	774	766	761
† Malnutrition—Bad.									
Req. Treatment	1.5	1.4	2.3	1.2	1.4	4.0	1.8	3.4	0.92
Req. Observation	2.0	4.0	3.5	2.7	2.0	1.3	1.5	6.5	3.4
Uncleanliness (per Nurses' Inspect'n)	1.7	2.1	2.6	3.0	†3.9	†5.5	†5.3	†4.3	†5.3
Skin—Ringworm—									
Scalp	0	0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Body	0	0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Scabies	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Impetigo	0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.13

† Special Report regarding this on Page 18.

† Least presence of nits included in this figure now.

	Year	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Other Skin										
Diseases	0.1	0.71	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.34	
Eyes—Blepharitis	0.2	0.5	0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	
Conjunctivitis . . .	0	0	0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.13	
Keratitis	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Corneal Opacities	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Defective Vision (excluding Squint)										
Req. Treatment .	5.7	4.7	7.8	6.1	3.1	8.3	*8.0	*4.5	*7.2	
Squint	0.8	1.1	0.6	0.8	1.1	0.2	0.3	0.65	0.26	
Other Conditions	0.1	0.1	0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	
Ears—										
Defective Hearing	0.43	0.8	0.4	1.2	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.26	0.0	
Otitis Media . . .	0.43	0.9	0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.26	0.0	
Other Ear Dis..	0	0	0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	
Nose and Throat—										
Enlarged Tonsils only:										
Req. Treatment .	3.1	2.5	4.5	3.9	2.4	3.7	1.5	1.0	0.39	
Req. Observation	2.8	3.5	6.5	6.0	3.5	4.0	3.0	2.6	2.2	
—Adenoids only.										
Req. Treatment .	1.7	1.6	3.7	1.1	1.5	1.5	0.7	0.26	0.39	
Req. Observation	1.6	2.6	3.6	1.8	2.9	2.2	1.3	6.5	0.52	
—Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids.										
Req. Treatment .	1.4	2.5	1.4	1.1	3.0	2.0	0.5	0.78	0.39	
Req. Observation	1.0	2.0	0.8	1.0	0.7	—	—	0.4	0.65	
Other Conditions	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	
Enlarged Glands (Non-Tubercular)										
Req. Treatment .	4.2	3.9	4.4	2.7	2.6	3.0	2.9	2.7	0.92	
Req. Observat'n	17.9	8.3	8.6	7.8	5.0	6.1	3.7	4.3	5.6	
Defective Speech.										
Req. Treatment .	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	
Organic Heart Dis.										
Treatment and Observation	1.3	1.5	2.7	1.7	2.1	1.9	1.3	0.5	0.52	
Functional Heart Dis.										
Treatment and Observation	9.7	10.5	9.3	8.0	7.2	7.3	5.1	3.0	4.2	
Anæmia.										
Req. Treatment .	1.5	0.7	1.8	1.3	1.1	1.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	
Req. Observation	1.9	1.6	2.4	1.1	1.9	0.75	0.7	1.3	2.3	

* Infants not counted.

	Year...1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934									
Bronchitis.										
Req. Treatment .	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.26	0.13	
Req. Observation	0.43	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.75	0.5	0.9	1.0	
Other Non-Tubercular Disease of Lung	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	
Tuberculosis.										
Lungs—										
Definite	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	
Suspected	0.43	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.52	0.9	
Glands—										
Req. Treatment .	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	
Req. Observation	0.3	0.3	0.1	0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	
All other forms..	0	0.1	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	
Nervous Conditions.										
Epilepsy	0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.13	
Chorea—										
Req. Treatment .	0	0.4	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	
Req. Observation	0	0.2	0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	
Other—										
Req. Observation	0.1	0	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	
Deformities.										
Spine —										
Req. Observation	0.1	0	0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	
Rickets—										
Req. Treatment .	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Req. Observation	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.26	0.25	
Other Forms—										
Req. Treatment .	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.2	0.4	0.65	
Req. Observation							0.4	0.0		
Other Defects & Diseases—										
Req. Treatment .	2.7	4.2	3.8	2.1	2.2	3.6	2.1	0.65	0.39	
Req. Observat'n	15.7	14.8	15.2	10.0	10.0	10.9	11.1	9.4	3.0	

To compare the findings of Medical Inspection in Glossop with that of other areas I give the table of defects per thousand found in the schools of England and Wales, 1933 (taken from Sir George Newman's report for 1933) and put the Glossop figures for 1934 alongside them.

Incidence of defect per 1000 children
(Routine inspected).

	England and Wales, 1933.	Glossop, 1934.
Malnutrition	11.1	... 9.2
Skin Diseases	9.6	... 4.7
Defective Vision		
(Entrants excluded)	*80.6	... 72
Squint	7.8	... 2.6
Other Eye Disease .	7.4	... 1.3
Defective Hearing .	3.3	... 0.0
Otitis Media	4.6	... 0.0
Enlarged Tonsils . .	20.0	... 3.9
Adenoids	3.1	... 3.9
Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids	16.3	... 3.9
Other Nose and Throat Defects	7.1	... 0.0
Speech	1.1	... 2
Organic Heart	1.6	... 5.2
Pulmonary T.B.		
Definite	0.1	... 0.0
Suspected	0.5	... 9.0
Non-Pulmonary T.B.	0.6	... 0.0
Epilepsy	0.3	... 1.3
Chorea	0.5	... 0.0
Other Nervous Conditions	1.2	... 2.0
Deformities—		
Rickets	1.2	... 0.0
Spinal	2.5	... 0.0
Other Conditions . .	6.9	... 6.5

* Entrants excluded.

In the code groups 10.1 per cent children were found defective in 1934 as compared with 12.9 in 1933, 17.8 in 1932, 26.4 in 1931, 20.9 in 1930, 22.1 in 1929, 25.9 in 1928, 24.8 in 1927, and 30.1 in 1926, and 26.9 in 1925, 28.8 in 1924, 25.7 in 1923. The table appended gives the percentage of defects in 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933 and 1934.

(6) SCHOOL NURSING AND THE FOLLOWING UP OF DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

6213 examinations were made in schools of children regarding cleanliness, and 332 children were found unclean; average visits per school, 3.

The very large amount of work required in dealing with malnourished children is making it difficult for the nurses to "follow up" adequately. Steps are being taken to rectify this.

(7) MEDICAL TREATMENT.

Defects.	Mode of Treatment Available.	No. Treated	Attendances for Treatment.
(a) Minor Ailments ...	Minor Ailments Clinic ...	251 ...	2196
(b) Diseased Tonsils & Adenoids ...	Private Doctors... Tonsil & Adenoid Clinics at Wood's Hospital ...	4 ... 39	—
(c) Tuberculosis ...	Private Doctors... Tuberculosis Dispensary	— ... —	—
(d) Skin Diseases ...	Minor Ailments Clinic ...	20 ...	—
(e) External Eye Disease ...	Minor Ailments Clinic ...	24 ...	—
(f) Vision ...	Ophthalmic Clinic ...	78 ...	—
(g) Ear Disease and Hearing ...	Minor Ailments Clinic ... No definite arrangements for operations. Hospital	33 ... —	—
(h) Dental Defects ...	Dental Clinic ...	746 ...	1408
(i) Cripples ...	Orthopædic Clinic ...	36 ...	306
(j) U.V. Ray Clinic ..	... ...	— ..	913

The above table gives the number of children treated at the Clinics during 1934.

DENTAL CLINIC.

A full time Dentist is now employed jointly by Hyde and Glossop Education Committees in the proportion of 7/11 of the time for Hyde and 4/11 for Glossop. The service still is very much appreciated by parents and refusals for treatment comparatively few.

EYE CLINIC.

This Clinic is now at the Municipal Buildings.

U.V. RAY CLINIC.

Very full details were given regarding the work in the report for 1932. The number of treatments during the year was 913, and included cases of Enlarged Glands, Rheumatism, Corneal Ulcer, Sleeplessness, Nervousness, Anæmia, etc.

(8) THE CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE SCHOOLS.

No Schools were closed during 1934.

The procedure mentioned on page 9 of the 1930 Report is still followed.

(9) OPEN AIR EDUCATION.

There is no open air school in Glossop; it would, in my opinion, be a good thing to have a school of this sort despite our climate. There are 60 children whose condition would be benefited by an open air type of school.

(10) PHYSICAL TRAINING

The teachers obtain special instruction in Physical Training, so that they can themselves teach the children.

(11) PROVISIONS OF MEALS.

I append the following details regarding the above:—

No. of Individual children who received a sandwich and Milk Meal (free)	*604
Total No. of Individual children who received milk (milk paid for)	1047
	1651

Above Figures are for December, 1934.

* The Sandwich Scheme started at Hadfield on April 9th, 1934, and at St. James' and All Saints' Wards on November 27th, 1934.

The Sandwich consists of: Brown bread 2 oz., Butter $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., and Cress $\frac{3}{8}$ oz.; with in addition Cheese $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Monday, Tuesday and Friday, Egg $\frac{1}{4}$ egg Wednesday, Meat (mutton or beef), $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. Thursday. Subject to minor alterations to prevent monotony.

No. of Sandwiches supplied free	59556
No. of Bottles of Free Milk supplied	96865
No. of Bottles of Milk (paid for) supplied	102012
 Total	258433
	£ s. d.
Cost of Sandwiches	229 11 6
Cost of Free Milk	338 9 0
Payments received for Milk paid for	305 6 4

Total Cost (Free and Paid for) £873 6 10

Quantity of Milk given in each bottle, $\frac{1}{3}$ pint.

The milk is supplied in sealed bottles after being Pasteurised.

(12) CO-OPERATION OF PARENTS, ETC.

See last year's Report.

CO-OPERATION OF TEACHERS.

The teachers report to us special children who require examination, send out the notices for medical inspection and confer with the S.M.O. regarding children requiring special attention.

CO-OPERATION OF ATTENDANCE OFFICER.

There has been no change since last year.

The Attendance Officer lets us have the names of children absent from school who may require examination to see when they are fit to return; and in times of outbreak of disease he gives valuable help in tracing missed cases and dealing with contacts.

Co-operation is carried out with the N.S.P.C.C. and also with the Tuberculosis Care Committee. The latter Committee gives free milk to tubercular school children during holiday time.

Also see last year's Report.

(13) BLIND, DEAF AND EPILEPTIC CHILDREN.

(a) The method adopted of finding out regarding defectives is as follows: Once a year a questionnaire is sent out to the Head Teacher of every School asking them to give the names of children whom they suspect to be defective. These children are then examined by the S.M.O.

In addition, children are examined regarding the question of deficiency at routine and special examinations at school or at the school clinic. The method I think is adequate.

(b) There is not a special school for backward or mentally defective children.

There is no arrangement with the Central Association for Mental Welfare.

(c) The Authority have no special schools, but one blind girl and one mentally defective girl are in special residential schools elsewhere.

(14) SPECIAL TRAINING.

One child (the girl mentioned above) is having special training at the Henshaw Institution, in which she is.

(15) NURSERY SCHOOLS.

There are none in Glossop.

There can be no question but that Nursery Schools would be of great value in a town like Glossop, where so many mothers go out to work.

(16) PARENTS' PAYMENTS.

Eight pounds was received during the year.

(17) HEALTH EDUCATION.

(See last year's Report).

(18) SPECIAL INQUIRY REGARDING MALNUTRITION
AFFECTING SCHOOL CHILDREN IN A
DISTRESSED AREA.

In last year's Report I showed graphs of the Nutrition Quotients (weight in lbs. over height in inches); these graphs showed that broadly speaking the quotients were lower among the Hadfield children (it is the distressed area) than in other children in the Borough (lower than the Board of Education standards).

It was also shown that the percentage of defects was greater in the Hadfield area than in the rest of the town.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES.

The unemployment rate in the Hadfield area was shown to be 51.6, while that in the rest of the town was 29.6.

Unemployment is if anything worse in the Hadfield area, and the latest unemployment figure is 53 per cent. Among men only the figure was 63 (28th January to February 25th, 1935). In the rest of the town the figure was 23.2 per cent for males and females.

NUTRITION QUOTIENT GRAPHS.

During 1934 Graphs were made of the children of those unemployed in all parts of the Borough and these graphs we herewith give.

It will be seen, I think, that the nutrition quotients of the children of the unemployed are, generally speaking, lower than those of the employed and also lower than the Board of Education standard.

I am much indebted to Mr. C. H. Chambers, B. Eng., Headmaster of Glossop Grammar School for preparing the graphs.

CLINICAL NUTRITION.

The Clinical Nutrition of the children was also compared with the following results:—

		No. examined.	Percentage Malnourished.
Boys:	Employed's Children . . .	114	... 6.1
	Unemployed's Children . . .	44	... 27.3
Girls:	Employed's Children . . .	112	... 8.9
	Unemployed's Children . . .	36	... 36.1

DYNAMOMETER TESTS.

The strength of the children has also been tested with the following results:—

Castle School, Hadfield (In Distressed Area).

		No. Tested.	Average Age.	Pull in lbs.
Boys:	Employed's Children	22	... 12.18	... 150
	Unemployed's Children	16	... 12.	... 138
Girls:	Employed's Children	11	... 12.6	... 138
	Unemployed's Children	9	... 12.6	... 111
West End School (Area not so distressed).				
Boys:	Employed's Children	17	... 12.4	... 161
	Unemployed's Children	6	... 12.5	... 159
Girls:	Employed's Children	16	... 11.7	... 134
	Unemployed's Children	11	... 12.6	... 145

It is to be remembered that in Hadfield area the distress is much greater than in the other part of the town (now 53 per cent as compared with 23). In the main part of the town unemployment is not so continuous and often others in the family find work when parents are unemployed.

It will be noticed that the strength of the unemployed's children (so far as these figures go) is less in Hadfield than that of the employed's children in Hadfield or the rest of Glossop.

Tests on the Dynamometer have been continued and I give herewith the results:—

PULL PER LB. OF BODY WEIGHT IN SCHOOL CHILDREN AS
TESTED BY A DYNAMOMETER.

School.	Sex.	Average Age.	No. Tested.	Pull per lb.	Body Weight.
St. Charles' R.C. (Hadfield).					
Employed's . . .	M.	11.7	13	2.11	one series
Unemployed's . . .	M.	11.14	12	2.11	of 3 pulls (fed $7\frac{1}{2}$ mths.)
West End (Glossop).					
Employed's . . .	M.	12.43	24	2.23	3 series of 3 pulls.
Employed's . . .	M.	12.93	18	2.33	4 pulls on (of same boys as above 6 months later) different days.
Employed's . . .	M.	12.3	18	2.87	2 series of pulls of 3. R e s t be- tween lying down.
Employed's . . .	M.	12.7	17	2.53	4 pulls on (of same boys as just above 4 months later) different days.
Grammar School (Secondary School).					
	M.	12.4	21	2.12	2 series of 3 pulls on different days.
	M.	10.5 to 14 years.	73	2.059	1 series of pulls on dif- ferent days
	M.	14 to 19 yrs.	38	2.12	ditto.

School.	Sex.	Average Age.	No. Tested.	Pull per lb	Body Weight.
Castle School (Hadfield).					
Employed's .	M.	11—14 yrs.	22	2.15	5 series of pulls of 3 each.
	M.	11—14 yrs.	24	1.90 (same as above and 2 more)	1st series of pulls.
Unemployed's (from April to May, 1934).	M.	11—14 yrs.	14	1.89	5 series of pulls of 3 each.
Unemployed's	M.	11—14 yrs.	11 (of same boys as just above 14 days after School Meals started)	1.74	1st series of same pulls as above.
Unemployed's	M.	11—14 yrs.	11 (same boys as just above but $7\frac{1}{2}$ mths. later & after School Meals.	1.86	1 series of pulls.
Unemployed	M.	11	11 (same boys as above 1 year after School Meals started)	1.99	1 series of pulls.
Employed s .	M.	11—14 yrs.	25	1.91	3 series of pulls.
Unemployed's	M.	11—14 yrs.	13 (Fed for $2\frac{1}{2}$ months).	1.82	3 series of pulls.
Unemployed's	M.	11—14 yrs.	13 (same boys).	1.73	1st series of above pulls.
Unemployed's	M.	11—14 yrs.	13 (same boys as above $9\frac{1}{2}$ mths. later being fed for 1 year).	2.02	1 series of pulls.
Employed's	M.	11—14 yrs.	36	1.86	1 series of pulls.
Unemployed's	M.	11—14 yrs.	28 (after $7\frac{1}{2}$ mths. feedings).	1.80	1 series of pulls.

School.	Sex.	Average Age.	No. Tested.	Pull per lb. of Body Weight.
Unemployed's	M.	11—14 yrs.	30	1.8
		(Fed for $7\frac{1}{2}$ month)		
Unemployed's	M.	11—14 yrs.	24	2.00
		(Fed for 1 year).		
Epsom College (Figures given by Dr. Magee for comparison).	M.	13	10	2.35
	M.	14	50	2.42
	M.	15	18	2.37
	M.	16	10	2.42

It will be noted that the unemployed's children at Castle School, Hadfield, have a lower pull than the employed's and also smaller than the West End children in Glossop (proper) where unemployment is much less. The West End figures ranged from 2.23 to 2.87 (in averages), whilst at Castle the averages ranged from 1.73 (unemployed's) to 2.15 (employed's); but 24 unemployed's after a year's feeding gave a 2.00 average as compared with 1.74 when feeding started; also 17 boys (unemployed's) who gave an average of 1.73 gave 1.75 after 5 months' feeding. Employed's as controls gave 1.86 (one series of pulls), for 5 series of pulls control gave a 2.15 average.

The St. Charles' R.C. figures (from pulls made when Dr. Magee of the Ministry of Health was present) were 2.11 for both employed's and unemployed's. This is curious, but the pulls were made AFTER $7\frac{1}{2}$ MONTHS' FEEDING, also this school has for many years been enthusiastic in co-operating with our milk scheme. Many of the children come fairly long distances walking and they belong to very poor homes.

All these figures need careful consideration from various points of view.

We tried out some children by having 5 series of pulls of 3 each; the differences between results of 1 series of pulls and a greater number is to be noted.

We are adopting for uniformity 1 series of pulls.

There is a great variation in Pulls in individual boys, some go as low 1.5 while others go up to about 3. I insert chart of details of 11 boys from April, 1934, to April, 1935. It will be noticed that the ~~w~~ight over ~~h~~ight figure in all but one case has increased.

P W

TABLE SHOWING DETAILS OF 11 BOYS (UNEMPLOYED'S)
FED FOR 1 YEAR.

Age.	W.	$\frac{W}{H}$	H.	$\frac{P}{W}$	W.	$\frac{W}{H}$	H	$\frac{P}{W}$
APRIL, 1934.							APRIL, 1935.	
A	11 $\frac{5}{12}$	59.1	1.12	52.5	1.98	64.5	1.20	53.75
G	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	69	1.27	54.75	1.64	75.18	1.34	56.25
W	11 $\frac{10}{12}$	62.8	1.16	54	1.93	71.37	1.26	56.25
B	11 $\frac{8}{12}$	68.8	1.21	56.5	1.70	81.8	1.39	58.75
P	11 $\frac{7}{12}$	69	1.16	59	1.6	77.7	1.27	61
M	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	71.7	1.26	56.5	1.56	78.18	1.34	58
R	11 $\frac{3}{12}$	65.8	1.17	56	1.83	74.5	1.28	58
McG	11 $\frac{7}{12}$	63.9	1.2	53	1.55	69.5	1.26	54.5
C	12 $\frac{4}{12}$	80.5	1.38	58.5	1.82	87.3	1.45	60
B	12 $\frac{5}{12}$	60.3	1.18	51	1.65	63.8	1.21	52.5
TH	11 $\frac{5}{12}$	53.9	1.04	51.5	1.85	60	1.13	53
								2.01

ENDURANCE TESTS.

At the two Central Schools—West End (Glossop) and Castle (Hadfield)—the endurance of boys was tested by seeing how long they could hang on to a horizontal bar.

School.	Avge age in years.	No. of Boys.	Average Time in seconds.
West End, Glossop.			Two tests. Ten tests.
Employed's	12.44	16	78.6
Castle, Hadfield			
(Distressed area)			
Employed's	11.54	11	63.5 79.12
Castle, Hadfield			
(Distressed area)			
Unemployed's	11.38	10	62.4 68.4

It will be noticed that the children in the distressed area give a lower figure than in the West End School area where unemployment is not so bad. There is also some difference between employed's and unemployed's at Castle School when tested out by 10 tests each.

VARIOUS TESTS COMPARED

I give herewith table showing the pull over weight, the weight over height, and the time in seconds hanging on to the bar for employed's and unemployed's, also note as to Clinical Nutrition. The boys were from 11 years to 14 years in age.

No.	Age.	Employment	Clinical Nutrition.*	Height.	Seconds on Bar (Ten Tests).	$\frac{W}{H}$	$\frac{P}{W}$	No. in Col. 1 arranged in order of strength per lb. Body weight.
1	11.1	E.	G.	56.75	104.3	1.17	1.84	2
2	11.9	E.	G.	51.75	101.7	1.17	2.41	9
3	11.2	E.	G.	57.25	95.5	1.43	2.16	5
4	11.1	U.	G.	54.75	93.8	1.24	2.04	8
5	11.5	E.	G.	52.5	90.3	1.13	2.26	15
6	11.7	U.	G.	59.	87.7	1.16	1.70	3
7	11.6	E.	G.	54.	78.4	1.20	2.15	7
8	11.1	U.	G.	57.75	76.6	1.54	2.18	10
9	11.8	E.	B.	54.	73.9	1.05	2.38	4
10	11.1	E.	G.	57.5	71.6	1.36	2.06	19
11	11.3	U.	B.	56.	71.5	1.17	1.9	18
12	11.1	E.	G.	60.25	70.3	1.13	1.91	17
13	11.7	U.	B.	53.	67.	1.20	1.77	12
14	11.6	E.	G.	53.5	66.2	1.34	1.9	14
15	11.2	U.	G.	53.75	63.4	1.11	2.16	11
16	11.4	E.	G.	56.75	62.2	1.24	1.57	20
17	11.8	U.	G.	56.5	60.8	1.21	1.95	1
18	11.1	U.	G.	54.	58.1	1.16	2.01	13
19	11.3	E.	G.	53.75	55.8	1.22	2.02	6
20	11.5	U.	B.	51.5	53.6	1.03	1.9	21
21	11.1	U.	B.	56.5	51.6	1.28	1.59	16

Except for Nos. 1 and 15 there appears to be in the first nine numbers some relationship between strength and endurance. No. 1 is very low down in the strength test.

$\frac{W}{H}$ = Weight in lbs. over Height in Inches. $\frac{P}{W}$ = Pull in lbs. on dynamometer over Weight in lbs.

† E = Employed's. * G = Normal Nutrition.
U = Unemployed's. B = Under Normal Nutrition.

ROMBERG TEST.

This test was also employed and I give table herewith which shews its relationship to the Dynamometer Test and Hanging Bar Test. The tests were carried out at West End School (not a distressed area).

No.	Sex.	Age.	Weight.	Height.	Employment.	Clinical Nutrition.	P W	W H	Bar Test in Seconds.	Romberg Minutes Standing.
1	M	12.3	96	58.75	E	G	1.9	1.73	64	18
2	M	12.3	117.5	58	E	G	1.41	2.02	57	18
3	M	13.16	84.6	57	E	G	1.96	1.48	65	—
4	M	12.25	77.25	56	E	G	2.22	1.37	162	18
5	M	12.25	78.17	60.5	E	G	2.19	1.29	71	—
6	M	12.42	60	55.5	E	G	2.8	1.08	100	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
7	M	12.25	66.25	54.5	E	G	1.78	1.21	53	18
8	M	12.3	97	59.25	E	G	1.73	1.63	67	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
9	M	12.75	96.75	60.5	E	G	2.05	1.59	72	18
10	M	12.5	68.5	54.25	(M Pension)	G	2.7	1.26	136	18
11	M	12.5	61.6	54.5	E	G	2.6	1.13	94	18
12	M	12.3	79.75	58.75	E	G	2.4	1.35	78	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
13	M	12.25	72.37	56.3	E	G	2.24	1.28	184	18
14	M	12.4	81.75	58.5	E	VG	2.2	1.4	85	—
15	M	12.5	67.75	54	E	B	2.23	1.28	60	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
16	M	12.25	82.25	56.25	E	G	2.31	1.46	68	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
17	M	12.33	74.75	56.25	E	G	2.32	1.32	86	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
18	M	13.5	61.25	53	U	VB	2.19	1.15	—	8
19	M	13	80.25	58	E	G	2.52	1.38	100	18
20	M	11.9	80.75	59.25	E	G	2.35	1.36	63	18
21†	M	11.83	66.31	55.5	U	B	2.47	1.19	—	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
22	M	11.91	59.5	53	E	G	2.54	1.12	38	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
23†	M	12.58	63.25	51	U	B	2.34	1.24	—	18

In the tables above comparisons of the Romberg Test with other tests will be seen.

In one school 12 unemployed's and 12 employed's between 11 and 12 years of age stood for over 18 minutes.

This was the school (St. Charles') at which the pull in pounds over weight figure for employed's and unemployed's was 2.1 for each. I tested other younger children but I have not done the test sufficiently long to pass comment on it.

(†) 21. Is well fed. £2 per week income for 3 adults and this boy.

23. Income £2 16s. for 4 adults and this boy. Diet, vegetarian. Very well fed during infancy.

GENERAL REMARKS.

To have a reliable method of estimating nutrition would be a great help in this kind of work but I fear we have not got that yet.

In order to offer a solution to the question I suggest the following:—

$$\S \left(\frac{\text{Height in inches}}{\text{Height average for Age.}} + \frac{\text{Weight in lbs.}}{\text{Height in inches}} + \frac{\text{Pull in lbs. on D}}{\text{Weight in lbs.}} + \frac{\text{Hanging on bar in secs.}}{\text{* Constant for age. 78?}} \right) \times 100$$

(* Figures given suggested for 11 to 14 years.)

This would take into account physique, strength and endurance. I intend to try the method out and report later. A 10 per cent amount below would indicate malnutrition.

One thing I might add, it seems to me to be most likely that the unemployed's children have been suffering from lack of sufficient nourishment and that the feeding of them is gradually improving their strength and physique and their mental alertness (as gauged by teachers' reports).

The feeding in some form should be continued. The details of the meal were given in my report for 1933. The amount of time now required to be given to this work is making it difficult to carry on with the present clerical and nursing staff. About a quarter of the school children are having meals.

(19) MISCELLANEOUS.

(a) Employed Children.

Nineteen boys were examined and all found fit for employment.

\S Or more briefly—

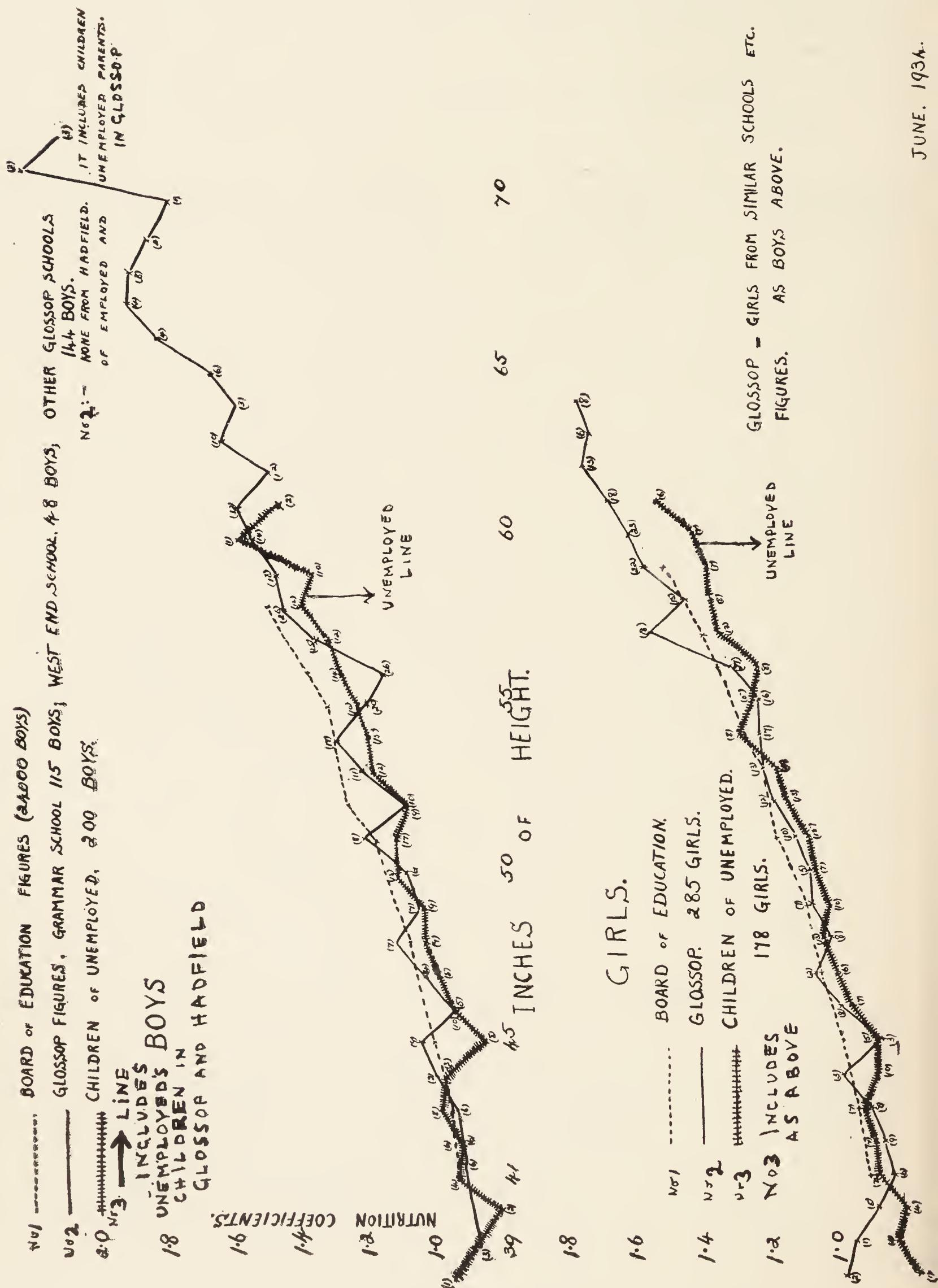
$$\left(\frac{H}{H \text{ average}} + \frac{W}{H} + \frac{P}{W \text{ constant}} + \frac{S}{S \text{ constant}} \right) \times 100$$

10 per cent or more below 400 to indicate subnormal nutrition,—under 360.

Graphs of Nutrition Quotients of School Children.

Judged by Weight in pounds at various Heights.

Height in inches



JUNE. 1934.

BOROUGH OF GLOSSOP.

1934.

TABLE I.—RETURN OF MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

A. ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of Code Group Inspections.

(see note b).

Entrants	...	...	...	...	...	267
Second Age Group	...	...	...	...	...	232
Third Age Group	...	...	...	...	...	262
Total	...	...	...	...	...	761

Number of other Routine Inspections 0

(see note c)

Total	761
-------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

B. OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections 1799
(see note d).Number of Re-inspections 1993
(see note e).

Total	3792
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Grand Total	4553
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Table II.—A. Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection in Year ended 31st December.

Defect or Disease.	Routine Inspections.			Special Inspections.	
	No. of Defects.		Requiring Treatment.	No. of Defects.	
	(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)
Malnutrition	*7	*26		53	59
Uncleanliness (See Table IV., Group V).				—	—
Skin					
Ringworm : Scalp				2	
Body				3	
Scabies				2	
Impetigo	1			3	
Other Diseases (non-Tubercular)	3			10	
Eye					
Blepharitis				4	
Conjunctivitis		1		10	
Keratitis				—	
Corneal Opacities				—	
Defective Vision (excluding Squint)	36	4		23	
Squint	2	1		3	
Other Conditions				15	
Ear					
Defective Hearing		1		2	
Otitis Media				24	
Other Ear Diseases	2			6	
Nose and Throat					
Chronic Tonsillitis only	3	17		4	1
Adenoids only	3	4		6	1
Chronic Tonsillitis and Adenoids	3	5		14	
Other Conditions				1	
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous)	7	43		15	19
Defective Speech	2	1		—	—
Teeth—Dental Diseases (<i>see note a</i>) (see Table IV, Group IV).	..	—		—	—

(* These examinations do not refer to the Special Nutrition Survey carried out by special methods of examination.)

TABLE II.—*continued.*

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Heart and Circula- tion	Heart Disease :				
	Organic	4	—	2	—
	Functional	—	32	—	2
Lungs	Anæmia	2	18	5	5
	{ Bronchitis	1	8	4	1
	{ Other Non-Tubercular Diseases	—	1	—	—
Tuber- culosis	Pulmonary :				
	Definite	—	—	1	—
	Suspected	2	5	—	—
	Non-Pulmonary :				
	Glands	2	2	1	—
	Spine	—	—	—	—
	Hip	—	—	—	—
	Other Bones and Joints ..	—	—	—	—
	Skin	—	—	—	—
Nervous System	Other Forms...	—	—	1	—
	Epilepsy	1	—	—	—
	Chorea	—	—	—	—
Defor- mities	Other Condition	—	2	1	—
	Rickets	—	2	—	—
	Spinal Curvature	—	—	—	—
Other Defects and Diseases (excluding Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases) ..	Other Forms	5	2	3	2
		3	23	276	6

B NUMBER OF *individual children* (see note a) FOUND AT *Routine MEDICAL INSPECTION TO REQUIRE TREATMENT (EXCLUDING UNCLEANLINESS AND DENTAL DISEASES)* ... 87

Group. 1	Number of Children.		Percentage of Children found to require treatment. See note c. 4
	Inspected See note b. 2	Found to re- quire treatment. 3	
CODE GROUPS:			
Entrants	267	18	6·7
Second Age Group	232	31	13·4
Third Age Group ..	262	38	14·5
Total (code groups)	761	87	10·4
Other routine inspections ..	—	—	—

Table III.—Return of all Exceptional Children
in the Area (see Note a).

CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM MULTIPLE DEFECTS.

Information is only required in respect of children suffering from any combination of the following types of defect:—

- Blindness (not Partial Blindness).
- Deafness (not Partial Deafness).
- Mental Defect.
- Epilepsy.
- Active Tuberculosis.
- Crippling (as defined in the penultimate category of the Table).
- Heart Disease.

Number of children suffering from any combination of the above defects	3
----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---

BLIND CHILDREN.

At Certified Schools for the Blind.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At Other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
1	—	—	—	1

PARTIALLY BLIND CHILDREN.

At Certified Schools for the Blind.	At Certified Schools for the Partially Blind.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At Other Institutions.	At no School or Institution	Total.
—	—	1	—	—	1

TABLE III.—*continued.***DEAF CHILDREN.**

At Certified Schools for the Deaf.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At Other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
—	—	—	—	0

PARTIALLY DEAF CHILDREN.

At Certified Schools for the Deaf.	At Certified Schools for the Partially Deaf.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At Other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
—	—	1	—	—	1

MENTALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.**FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.**

At Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children.	At Public Elementary Schoo's.	At Other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
1	4	—	—	5

EPILEPTIC CHILDREN.**CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM SEVERE EPILEPSY.**

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At Other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
—	—	—	1	1

TABLE III.—*continued.*

PHYSICALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

A.—TUBERCULOUS CHILDREN.

I.—CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

(Including Pleura and Intra-Thoracic Glands).

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At Other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
—	—	—	—	0

II.—CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

(This category includes Tuberculosis of all sites other than those shown in (I) above).

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At Other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
—	7	*3	1	8

* In Bretby during 1934; all now at home. 2 attending elementary school.

B.—DELICATE CHILDREN.

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At Other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
—	—	—	—	0

About 60 Children who are delicate would benefit by an Open Air School.

TABLE III.—*continued.***C.—CRIPPLED CHILDREN.**

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At Other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
—	8	—	—	8

D.—CHILDREN WITH HEART DISEASE.

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At Other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
—	—	—	—	0

Table IV.—Return of Defects Treated during the Year ended 31st December.

(See note a).

TREATMENT TABLE.

GROUP I.—MINOR AILMENTS, excluding Uncleanliness, for which see Group 6.

Disease or Defect. 1	Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme. See Note b. 2	Otherwise. 3	Total. 4
SKIN :—			
Ringworm—Scalp—			
(i.) X-Ray Treatment	—
(ii.) Other Treatment	2
Ringworm—Body	3
Scabies	2
Impetigo	3
Other skin disease	10
MINOR EYE DEFECTS	24
External and other, but excluding cases falling in Group II.			
MINOR EAR DEFECTS	33
See Note c			
MISCELLANEOUS			
e.g., minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.	174
Total	251
		—	251

TABLE IV.—*continued.*

GROUP II.—DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT, excluding Minor Eye Defects treated as Minor Ailments—Group I.

Defect or Disease. 1	Number of defects dealt with.				Total. 5
	Under the Authority's Scheme. See Note b. 2	Submitted to refraction by private practitioner or at hospital apart from the Authority's Scheme. 3	Otherwise. 4		
Errors of Refraction, including Squint. Operations for squint should be recorded separately in the body of the Report.	96	—	—		96
Other Defect or Disease of the eyes, excluding those recorded in Group I.	—	—	—		—
Total	96	—	—		96

Total number of children for whom spectacles were prescribed :—

(a) Under the Authority's Scheme 78
 (b) Otherwise —

Total number of children who obtained or received spectacles.—

(a) Under the Authority's Scheme 76
 (b) Otherwise —

GROUP III.—TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF NOSE AND THROAT.

Number of Defects.					
Received Operative Treatment.					
Under the Authority's Scheme, in Clinic or Hospital. See Note b. 1	By Private Practitioner or Hospital apart from the Authority's Scheme. 2	Total. 3	Received other forms of Treatment. 4	Total number treated. 5	
(i) 0 (ii) 3 (iii) 36 (iv) 0	(i) 0 (ii) 0 (iii) 4 (iv) 0	(i) 0 (ii) 3 (iii) 40 (iv) 0	—	43	

(i) Tonsils only. (ii) Adenoids only. (iii) Tonsils and Adenoids.
 (iv) Other Defects of the Nose and Throat.

STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN NOTIFIED DURING
THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31st, 1934, BY THE LOCAL
EDUCATION AUTHORITY TO THE LOCAL MENTAL
DEFICIENCY AUTHORITY.

Total number of Children notified, Nil

ANALYSIS OF THE ABOVE TOTAL.

Diagnosis.	Boys.	Girls
1. (i) Children incapable of receiving benefit or further benefit from instruction in a Special School:		
(a) Idiots		
(b) Imbeciles		
(c) Others	Nil	Nil
(ii) Children unable to be instructed in a Special School without detriment to the interests of other children :		
(a) Moral defectives		
(b) Others	Nil	Nil
2. Feeble-minded children notified on leaving a Special School on or before attaining the age of 16	Nil	Nil
3. Feeble-minded children notified under Article 3 of the 1928 Regulations, <i>i.e.</i> , "special circumstances" cases...	Nil	Nil
4. Children who in addition to being mentally defective were blind or deaf	Nil	Nil
Grand Total... ...	Nil	Nil

